





As an indication of the sort of company ex-Gov. Hendricks has fallen into since he arrived in Europe, it may be interesting to Democrats to learn that he and ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, with their wives, have been traveling together through Ireland.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention is called to meet at Madison, Sept. 11. The Milwaukee Sentinel wishes it understood that the Republicans of Wisconsin have never for a moment despaired of carrying the state, and expect, indeed, to roll up this year even more than the average majority.

Ben. DeBar, the famous theatrical actor and manager, has been prostrated by a paralytic stroke, and is now lying very low at his home in St. Louis.

#### THE NEW LAW OF LABOR.

[From the Globe-Democrat.] It is much to be regretted that the untimely and injudicious interference of the police and of the military has arrested the development of a new theory of political economy which promised to be as valuable as it was original. The professors of the new theory, some of whom had come from Europe for the sole purpose of enlightening the benighted American mind on the true relations of labor and capital, and others of whom had abandoned comfortable situations in their eagerness to embrace the new teaching, are now languishing in durance vile, and the prospect is that their temporary suspension and their enforced attention to the study of municipal geology may discourage them from the further pursuit of political economy. But their doctrine will not wholly be lost to the world, for enough has already been revealed to enable us to lay down the principles and to outline the dimensions of the new science.

Under the old rule, the workman was as free to go as he had been to come; the workman was free to quit, the employer free to hire, and the rate of wages represented an agreement between two interested parties. Under this stupid old plan, we might have gotten along well enough if we had never learned anything better, but now we know that when the workman does not like his wages, his proper remedy is to seize on his employer's property, and, if the owner remonstrates, to attack the owner's neighbors and seize on their property. If the police, in the blindness of their ignorance, attempt to interfere with this pleasant little arrangement, the workman must proceed to burn down everything in sight, to stop all industrial operations throughout the country, and murder everybody who attempts to enforce the law. As an encouragement to him in enforcing these simple and natural rights, judicious expounders of the new school will explain to him that everybody's property belongs to somebody else, that every man who owns anything is a thief, and that the only way to restore society to its true condition is to burn everything that can be confiscated, and confiscate everything that can not be burned.

Thus far had the new gospel of labor been expounded when the minions of the law laid violent hands on the apostles and clapped them in the calabasses. But the truth crushed to earth rises, and the dumbest intellect can see at a glance that the workman has only discharged one-half of his duty to himself when he has fixed his own rate of wages. After he has clutched his employer by the throat and compelled him by threats of arson and murder to accede to his views on the wages question, he may still find himself oppressed by the capitalists who conspire to extort money from him in return for furnishing him with clothing, food and lodging. He is insulted by seeing an ostentatious plebeian in front of the clothing store with the legend: "This Fine Suit of Clothes, \$10." Under the old plan, if he had not \$10, he would not attempt to buy the fine suit; under the new plan, the cause of labor demands that he should take the suit if he wants it, and pay \$5 for it if he is willing—if he is not he can pay \$1; or, if he is most likely, the monopolist of the clothing store objects, he may take as many suits as he likes, and then burn the store.

It is the same with food and fuel and lodging, and medicine, doctor's bills, street-car fares, and other necessities of life. Battered capitalists who have eggs for sale insult committees by offering two dozen for a quarter. The hen is a monopolist; she allows no one else to lay eggs, and charges monopoly prices. Meat is a bit a pound, when it would be more convenient to pay 5 cents a pound. In fact, the whole organization of supply and demand is an insult to the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Union; and if it had not been for that untimely interference which we have regretted, there can be no doubt that the right of the workmen to fix his own price on the commodities he buys would have been established as firmly as his right to fix the price of the commodity he sells. The doctrine that property is a monopoly and ownership is a plain and simple one, and no one can pretend that there is any difficulty in tracing out its legitimate consequences.

## TELEGRAPHIC THE WAR.

### REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

#### What Hayes will Say in His Message.

#### A TERRIBLE MURDER IN MISSOURI.

#### Slaughter of a Whole Family.

#### SHOOTING AFFRAY AT COONEE.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Seven colored men arrived in Cincinnati to-day on the Louisville Short Line train, having been actually banished from Kentucky soil and forbidden to return, under penalty of death. They are all well-to-do farmers of Henry county, where they left homes, families, farms and growing crops. They were taken out of their fields in working clothes and driven away by an armed mob of several hundred neighbors. They are here waiting for their families, and intend to move into Central Ohio to settle. Smith Grant, a handsome, intelligent mulatto, of thirty, is the cause of the trouble. For five years past he has been criminally intimate with the wife of Joseph Campbell, a farmer, who lives near Campbellsburg, Ky. Mrs. Campbell is a handsome, winsome woman of twenty-eight, married six years ago. The two have long been suspected, but nothing was fixed on them till Friday, when she confessed to her husband and said she loved Grant. Campbell and his brother during the night gathered the neighbors for the purpose of lynching Grant. They finally relented and promised Grant that if he left the state never to return they would spare him. The odious embrace of his friends, namely: Chas. Perry, Gus. Olin, Jarry Allen, Scott, his father-in-law, Nelson Jeff and Fred. Reed, all married men. The mob bought the seven men through tickets to Cincinnati and sent them off on the train. Grant admitted to an *Enquirer* reporter his treason with Mrs. Campbell and says she told him she would allow him.

LONDON, August 4.—A Vienna correspondent of the Times heard from Constantinople that reinforcements are daily arriving and being immediately dispatched to Adrianople. The Times Balkan correspondent, reviewing the situation, says he thinks the panic in Roumania is groundless. The Plevna defeat will certainly be retrieved. In discussing the Russian chance of holding their positions in the Balkans, if obliged to retire to them, the Times correspondent, who recently passed through the Schipka Pass, tells graphs that it is strongly occupied and fortified. Prince Minsky and General Gourko might hold it for a fortnight on full rations.

A dispatch from Sukumkaleh, dated Aug. 2, says the Turkish frigate Manichedh bombarded the Russian batteries at Tchemtchira on the 30th inst., resulting in silencing every Russian gun.

Near Tchemtchira there 6,000 Turks in a critical position, owing to the advance of the Russian army. Robert Pasha embarked his entire force safely on the 1st inst., under cover of the guns of the fleet. This completes the withdrawal of the Turkish military expedition to Caesarea.

St. PETERSBURG, August 4.—A ukase has been issued ordering immediate mobilization of the entire corps of the Imperial Guard and several other divisions. The major portion of the Imperial Guard, and some of the divisions, are to join the army in Bulgaria without delay. The remainder go to re-enforce the army of the Caucasus. Another ukase, signed by the Czar at Biela, July 23, orders a levy of 188,000 of landwehr. The levies meet with general enthusiasm.

New York, August 4.—The Turkish minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to Turkish representatives abroad, reciting the barbarous acts committed by the Russians, and says it is necessary that the civilized world should be acquainted with these horrors to express its indignation and to brand them. The inhabitants of Terna, having on the approach of the Russians taken refuge in a mosque were burned alive in the inclosure. The Russians having met 300 carts filled with fugitive families, destroyed them with cannon shot, and then completed their work by massacring all the men and women they could find. In every suburb or village occupied by Russian troops the dwellings of the Mussulmans were given to the flames. Bulgarians, excited by the example of the Russians, commit acts of barbarity and outrage still more atrocious and horrible than those committed by the invaders.

For Rent—A good story and a half house, on North Water street, with seven rooms and summer kitchen. Apply at this office. [June 8 dfr]

ALEXANDRIA, MO., August 3.—A horrible murder was committed in this (Clark) county last night, five miles west of the town of Luray, by which five human beings were sent to eternity in the dead hour of night and without a moment's warning. The circumstances, briefly related, are about as follows:

Jewie Spencer, a highly respected farmer, aged 47, his two daughters, aged 17 and 19, and two sons, aged 11 and 13, were found this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, by Mr. S. James, who had gone to the house to help his brother in law harvest—some cold in death and others dying. Spencer was a widower, and, from the surrounding, it appears that he and the oldest boy had gone to the barn left for a cool night's rest, leaving the younger boy and two girls to sleep on the first floor of the house. James, on entering the room was horrified at the bloody spectacle before him. There lay the lifeless body of the youngest girl on the floor, one side of her head crushed to a pulpy mass, the other side showing evidence of having been penetrated by some sharp instrument; by her side was the still breathing form of her little brother, the life blood slowly oozing from similar wounds in the head. On further search the oldest girl was found in a room up stairs, but the demons had done their work. The blows given on her were on the head. Mr. James now turned beyond expression at the maddening sight, felt that his work was not yet completed. He next sought the father and oldest son, he then turned his steps toward the barn, and as he entered the door a low and moan from the loft caught his ear, which told him in tones unmistakable that the bloody fiends had done their work but too well. Ascending the ladder, there, upon the new mow hay, lay the old man and his eldest boy. The latter was dead, and from the ghastly wounds inflicted on the old man, it was certain he could not live long. The wounds were similar to those inflicted on the rest, the heads bruised and mashed in by blows from a heavy, blunt instrument.

Right here may as well be said, that after the alarm was given, an ax and pitchfork were found near the premises, which bore evidence of being the death dealing weapons. At this writing but few more particulars of the murder can be given. Lewis Spencer was town ship trustee, a man of few words, a quiet citizen, and had no personal enemies. The murderers—there certainly was more than one—undoubtedly were instigated to their terrible crime with the expectation of getting several hundred dollars. It was reported Spencer had \$60 of his own and school money. Be that as it may, those who should know best think there was not over two hundred dollars in money in the house. At this early date the murderers are unknown, yet there is a suspicion that they belong in this county and will be brought to speedy justice. The people of the western and central part of the county are in motion to day, making every endeavor to ferret out the fiends.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Adeline Patti's suit has been decided. Both the lady and her husband had filed an application for judicial separation. Mme. Patti's application was refused and her husband's was granted. The sentence states that Mme. Patti does not even offer to bring forward any proofs of the facts she alleged. On the other hand, the documents placed before the tribunal, particularly correspondence addressed to Mme. Patti by a third person, show that her conduct did grave injury to her husband. The court, therefore, pronounced against her petition for a separation of body and goods, and condemns her to pay the costs. As divorce is unrecognized by French law, neither party can marry again. The sitting was public. The decision was rendered by the tribunal of the first instance.

COONEE, ILL., August 5.—There was a shooting affray here last night in which Ed. Sweeney, a section hand on the Illinois Central Railroad, was dangerously, and perhaps mortally, wounded, by one, Thos. J. Clark. Stevens is a peaceable man and has long been noted in this county for integrity, while Clark, though wealthy, has been engaged in many very unpopular transactions. Clark was arrested, and threats of lynching were made. He was held yesterday in \$2,500 bail, which gave such general dissatisfaction that the citizens soon collected and released the criminal should not be released under so small an amount. The court was compelled to raise the bail to \$5,000, in default of which the prisoner was sent to jail.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times correspondent who left the Russian camp before Plevna, Thursday, says: The Russian advance guard is within six miles of Plevna, the main body occupies a strong position nine miles further east, on a range of hills running nearly north and south. Strong reinforcements have already reached General Krudner's corps, which is able to resist any offensive movement of Osman Pasha, should one be attempted, which is not very probable. The Russians have suffered a disastrous check, but that is all. The second pontoon bridge at Simaniza is nearly completed, and will be ready for use in a few days. The old bridge is still in good order.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times correspondent before Plevna, writing under date of Aug. 2nd, says: It is hardly probable that any renewal of the attack will be made for the next ten days as the Russians need time to bring up reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A good portion of the President's message upon the re-assembling of Congress will be devoted to the consideration of the labor question. It is known that at numerous Cabinet meetings held within the two past weeks this subject has in several instances been discussed to the exclusion of all other matters. Several members of the Cabinet are known to favor the passage of a law providing for organization of a commission which shall have due regard for the interest of all concerned, producers, merchants, railroad employees and capitalists, so that on any question a fair compromise may be effected. A member of the Cabinet in a recent conversation spoke of this plan and argued that Congress has the right to pass such law under the clause of the Constitution authorizing that body to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with Indian tribes. Such commission might be vested with power to examine into the desirability of chartering new railroads, and might require certain conditions to be fulfilled, so as to establish a reasonable certainty that the projected road would be remunerative, and that the company would have means to pay for its construction, and thus avoid disastrous failures.

FORD WAYNE, IND., August 4.—The News, to-night, contains a charge, which, if true, reveals a frightful state of affairs in the County Asylum. It says the inmates are fed on spoiled meat and vile food of various kinds, that the quantity furnished is insufficient, that the sick are neglected and maltreated in a shocking manner, not being provided with water for drinking or bathing, or furnished with medicine, that several inmates have been locked in cells and kept for a number of weeks without attendance or proper food; that several inmates died alone and unattended, whose bodies bear marks of violence by their overseers. If one-quarter of what is charged is true, there is a condition of affairs at this institution which defies description. The county commissioners will make an investigation next week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5.—The Porte has made public the following intelligence: The Russians have been completely defeated at Yenli Saghara with considerable loss, including two guns, a large quantity of baggage and equipments. They fled in disorder to Kainouglah Pass, which is occupied by Sulaiman Pasha, who pursued them thither.

Bucharest, Aug. 5.—A Turkish division from Lovatza have occupied Solvi unopposed. The Turkish Plevna have received a reinforcement of 4,000 Albanian cavalry. The Russian forces are between Solvi and Tirnova, holding strong defensive positions. General Gourko is charged with the duty of protecting the south outlets of the passes of the Balkans.

Vienna, Aug. 5.—Strategically the most important news from the seat of war is the occupation of Solvi. This exposes Tirnova and the Balkan passes. Gen. Gourko's corps is said to be short of provisions and ammunition. Rostchuk is no longer invested from the land side, and communication with Shumla was opened yesterday. Gen. Gourko has sent word to Tirnova that his forces are too much scattered to protect Christians in various places against a certainty of massacre. Mehomet Ali has appointed Kaschlu Pasha chief of artillery, and Blum Pasha commander of Varna. Both are Prussians. Sulaiman Pasha occupied Kazanlik, on Sunday, and thereby has access to Schipka and Triavna passes.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4.—The United States troops, which have been quartered here for several days past, left this morning for Wilkesbarre and Scranton. They number 124; the officers and men are under command of Major Lamotte, Martin Patterson and Jacob Green, a couple of alleged incendiaries, charged with setting fire to the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Saturday night of the riot, were arrested last evening by the Ohio State constable, and taken to the Piquette, Ohio, and sent to the Piquette Jail, which left the city last night at two minutes past 11 o'clock, struck Wm. Sloop at Jones' Ferry, Temperanceville, instantly killing him, and mangling the body in a horrible manner.

The strike is over at the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, and on next Tuesday operations will be resumed with the former force of employees, and no threat of being permitted to return to work. The contractors who are fast disappearing from the scene of the strike, broke work of the Union Depot was let today. The contractors bind themselves to lay 200,000 brick in six working days, and in case of failure to forfeit \$100 per day for all time over six days occupied in the job. The city was never more orderly than now.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—A press dispatch from Jewelltown, Aug. 1st, says: Yesterday Indian Joe and his family, who have been with the people at State creek all through the Indian troubles and proved true and faithful to the whites, returned from Kamiah, where they had been sent to ascertain the movement of the hostiles. The people at Kamiah told them that the hostiles were not near by, and that the whites were safe to return. The Indians, when they returned, found a secure place they would return and fight the soldiers. She also states that before leaving Kamiah they wrote the friendly Indians' camp and drove off all the young squaws, beat them with clubs and forced them along with many cattle. They also came back and robbed them of everything they could find and all their horses were taken. It is further stated that the hostiles are to be relieved by other Indians from the other side of the mountains, when they return. This statement is considered reliable.

Immense Stock of gent's shoes, just received at Barker's. They will sell you good shoes for less money than they have ever been sold in this city before. [May 30 d&wt]

DES MOINES, IA., August 4.—The United States Marshal left here this morning in response to a call from J. B. Grinnell, Receiver of the Central Railroad of Iowa, to quell a mob of tramps committing depredations on the road at Ackley. Through traffic on the Chicago and Northwestern is again suspended by a broken bridge over the Des Moines River. Freight, passengers and mail are sent over the Rock Island.

#### WHAT IS A REGISTERED LETTER?

Onto State Journal. The question is very often asked, What is the difference between a registered letter and any other? The difference is that a registered letter does not go in the mail proper. It passes from hand to hand outside the mail pouches, every person through whose hands it passes being required to sign a receipt for it on receiving it, and secure a receipt for it on passing it over to the next in transit. The person holding the last receipt is thus always able to show who is accountable for the loss. The responsibility rests upon the man who has signed a receipt for the registered letter and who is not able to produce the letter or a receipt from somebody else for its delivery. The safest way to send money is by money order. Where it does not go to a money order office it should always be sent in a registered letter. Money ought not to be sent in an ordinary letter under any circumstances. There is no possible way of "tracking" such a letter.

The cultivation of flax in the West is increasing, as it should. The Northwestern Flax Society report the average value of the crop per acre to be \$27.08. The United States import annually \$50,000,000 worth of flax, hemp and jute. Improved processes are steadily diminishing the cost of harvesting, preparing and manufacturing. Jute may be grown in the Southern states, hemp in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana; further north, flax is at home. The two latter are extensively grown already.

KANKAKEE gets the Insane Asylum on a strict party vote, "as the reporters would say," of four to three. The original programme was carried out to the letter, though the force of visiting the different competitive points might have been omitted. As a leading man of Springfield stated, it was purely a Kankakee measure. The bill was prepared by a Kankakee man, and some gentlemen favorable to that point were secured for the commission. There are certain political managers in the state who want these state institutions scattered as much as possible, in order to secure co-operative legislation for certain State House purposes.—*Bloomington Pantagraph*.

#### BOTTLED BEER AND ALE For Private Families.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public that he has enlarged his bottling works, and is now prepared to furnish and deliver to private families in any part of the city the following bottled goods at the lowest market prices:

Best Lager Beer, in pint and quart bottles.  
Best Milwaukee Export Beer, in pints and quarts.  
Best Cleveland Champagne Ale, in pints and quarts.  
Best XXX Toledo Porter, in quarts.  
Best Ohio Rectified Glycerine pure juice in quarts.  
Best Soda and better Water, always on hand.  
Fountain Charging in Specialty.

Orders by mail from the city or country promptly attended to.

DECATUR BOTTLING WORKS, Corner Jackson and East Main Streets.  
P. O. Box 422. J. H. LAWSON.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF ONE CONVENTION I, Sheriff of Meigs County, Illinois, do hereby sell, in favor of Edward Nichols and against J. L. Stiles, I have two lots, sixty feet wide, and of lot No. 10, in block No. 4, in Ward No. 4, Addition to the city of Decatur, Meigs County, Illinois, taken as property of the said J. L. Stiles, which said lots are situated at the west end of the Court House in the city of Decatur, Illinois, and on the 25th day of August, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution. This is the day of July 4, 1877.

J. M. FOREMYER,  
Sheriff Meigs County, Illinois.

#### BUSINESS.

For the purpose of making a change in my business, I will

#### CLOSE OUT My Entire Stock of

#### GROCERIES!

#### Wooden Ware, &c.

at prices that will make it to the interest of every one to buy now.

#### STORE FIXTURES And Furniture.

at SPECTACULAR BARGAINS, to any parties in need of quick returns.

Will make special inducements to parties who will RENT MY ROOMS and buy the furniture and fixtures, for the purpose of doing a business, giving a credit of 15 and 20 percent on purchases, and giving approved security. I MEAN BUSINESS.

All parties indebted to me will please call for immediate settlement.

A. H. IMBODEN,  
No. 21 South Main street.  
July 18, 1877—d1w1m

## Domestic Goods! CHEAP.

A few LIEN SUITS left that we will close out at less than cost.

A small assortment of SILK and COTTON PARASOLS at cost, and some of them less than cost, to close.

A good time to make a selection, as our suits are all this year's goods; and Parasols plain.

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW,  
Decatur, Ill., August 6, 1877—d&wt

## CLEARANCE SALE

## Summer Goods!

#### S. EINSTEIN'S.

I AM NOW OFFERING MY ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES THE BARGAINS OFFERED.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE—NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, July 10, 1877—d&wt

## Straw Millinery. H. Mueller & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Breech and Muzzle Loading

MRS. B. R. VAN HOUTEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE

All Kinds of Straw Millinery

An experience of forty years assures her

Residence—Cor. of West Main and

Decatur, July 17, 1877—d3m

## SHOT GUNS.

Rifles, Revolvers, Powder, Shot,

AND

Sportsmen's Outfits!

Iron and Lead Pipes, also Hose,

Betting and Packing; Iron

and Brass Fittings,

Expansion Rubber Button

CHAIN PUMPS,

Force Pumps, &c., &c.

All kinds of Repairing in Iron, and

of brass done on short notice, and

at low prices. [July 23—d&wt]

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Jas

Meigs County, Illinois.

John A. Lehman vs. Patrick O'Mara, the

Decatur Rolling Mill Company, and the

PUBLIC NOTICE IN MARRIAGE GIVEN.

that in pursuance of a decretal order

entered in the above entitled cause in said

court, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1877, I, John

A. B. Brown, Master in Chancery for said

county, do hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, the 8th day of August,

A. D. 1877,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day,

shall sell, at public auction, to the highest

bidding, the cash, at the west door of

four rooms in Decatur, in said county,

the following described real estate situate

in the county of Meigs and State of Illi-

nois, to-wit: Lot eight (8), in block four

(4), in the 1st Addition to the city of Decatur,

county of Meigs, and State of Illinois, and

the same being the property of the said

Lehman and O'Mara, and the same being

subject to a mortgage in favor of the said

Decatur Rolling Mill Company, and the

same being the property of the said

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